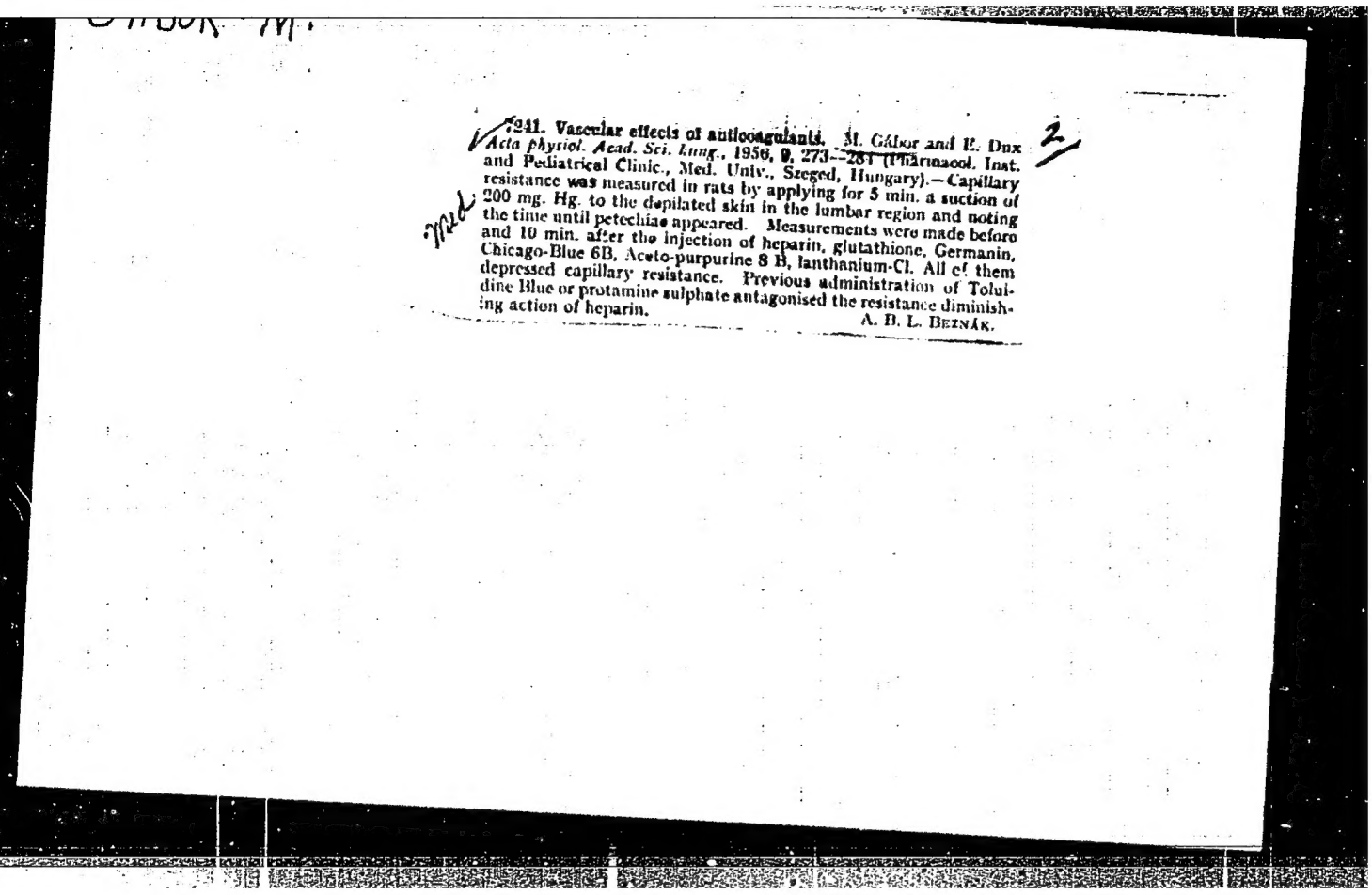


241. **Vascular effects of anticoagulants.** M. Gábor and E. Dux (*Acta physiol. Acad. Sci. Hung.*, 1956, **9**, 273—281 (Pharmacol. Inst. and Pediatrical Clinic., Med. Univ., Szeged, Hungary).—Capillary resistance was measured in rats by applying for 5 min. a suction of 200 mg. Hg. to the depilated skin in the lumbar region and noting the time until petechiae appeared. Measurements were made before and 10 min. after the injection of heparin, glutathione, Germanin, Chicago-Blue 6B, Aceto-purpurine 8 B, lanthanium-Cl. All of them depressed capillary resistance. Previous administration of Toluidine Blue or protamine sulphate antagonised the resistance diminishing action of heparin.

A. B. L. Beznák.

SZORADY, Istvan, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; SIPOS, Karoly, dr.

Effects of cortisone in experimental burns. Borgyogy. vener. szemle 10 no.2:79-81 March 56.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyegyetemi Gyermekklinika igaz.: Waltner Karoly dr. egyetemi tanar), Noi Klinika (igaz.: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyetemi tanar) es Bor-es Nemibeteg Klinika (igaz.: Ravnay Tamas dr. egyetemi tanar) kozl.

(BURNS, exper.
inj. eff. on capillary permeability in rats, prev. by cortisone (Hun))
(CAPILLARY PERMEABILITY
inj. eff. of exper. burns in rats, prev. by cortisone (Hun))
(CORTISONE, eff.
prev. of inj. eff. of exper. burns on capillary permeability in rats (Hun))

GABOR, Miklos; HORVATH, Bertalan; KISS, Lajos

Study on the relationship of cardiac effect and chemical structure. Kiserletes orvostud. 8 no.2:113-120 March 56.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Gyogyszertani es Korelettani Intezete.

(HEART, eff. of drugs on
pyrone ring containing cpds., relation of cardiac eff. to chem. structure. (Hun))

2674. GABOR M., SZORÁDY I. and SIPOS K. Orvostud. Egyetem Gyógyszertáni Int., Gyermekklin. és Bör-és Nemibeteg Klin., Szegedi. *Höinger által elöidézett capillar permeabilitas változás befolyásolása pharmakonokkal. Effects of drugs on thermal changes in capillary permeability KISERL. ORVOSTUD. 1956, 8/2 (121-126) Tables 5

Very wide individual variation in reactivity to thermal stimuli was observed in rat capillaries. A new method was evolved to avoid this difficulty and to make more exact investigation possible. Of the various drugs tested, calcium chloride, haematoxylin and butapyrine were found to have the most effect on the thermally increased capillary permeability. Chlorpyramine had to be given in a near-toxic dose to produce a comparable effect. It appears that antihistaminic action cannot be a decisive factor in the mechanism of the above effect.

GABOR, MIKLOS

HUNGARY/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood Circulation. Vessels. T-6

Abs Jour : Dux, Erno; Gabor, Miklos
Inst : -
Title : The Significance of ACTH and Heparin in Regulating Capillaric Resistibility.

Orig Pub : Kiserl. orvostud., 1957, 9, No 1, 62-64

Abstract : Heparin did not produce the usually observed decrease of capillaric resistibility in rats which received ACTH for some length of time. Both the ACTH-heparin complex and the cortisone-somatotropic hormone complex participate in regulating capillaric resistibility. -- From the authors' summary.

Card 1/1

GABOR MIKLOS, Dr.; ZELENKA, LAJOS, Dr.

Studies on the uterus contractive effects of strophanthin on isolated human uterus. Magy. noorv. lap. 22 no.2:118-120 Mar 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyegyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja Kozlemnye (Igazgato Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyetmi tanar)

(STROPHANTHIN, eff.
on uterus, contractive eff. on isolated human uterus (Hun))
(UTERUS, eff. of drugs on
strophanthin, contractive eff. on isolated human uterus (Hun))

GABOR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan

Behavior of the diphenylamine test in inflammations of the small pelvis and in pregnancy. Tuberkulozis 11 no.1-2:15-16 Jan-Feb 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(CARBOHYDRATES, in blood
determ. by phenylaniline test in pregn., inflamm. of true pelvis & female genital tuberc., differ. diag. value (Hun))
(PREGNANCY, blood in
carbohydrate determ. by phenylaniline test, comparison with values found in inflamm. of true pelvis & female genital tuberc. (Hun))
(PELVIS, dis.
inflamm. of true pelvis, blood carbohydrate determ. by phenylaniline test, comparison with values found in pregn. & female genital tuberc. (Hun))
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, blood in
carbohydrate determ. by phenylaniline test, differ. diag. value & comparison with values found in pregn & inflamm. of true pelvis (Hun))

GABOR, Miklos, Dr.; PIUKOVICH, Istvan, Dr.

The behavior of the serum glycoprotein level and the diphenylamine reaction in connection with inflammations in the small pelvis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.14:466-467 6 Apr 58.

1. A szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.
(BLOOD PROTEINS, in various dis.
female genital tuberc. & inflmm. of true pelvis, diag. significance of determ. of glyco- & mucoproteins by diphenylamine reaction (Hun))
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, blood in
glyco- & mucoproteins, determ. by diphenylamine reaction in differentiation of active & inactive states (Hun))
(PELVIS, dis.
inflamm. of true pelvis, diag. significance of determ. of blood glyco- & mucoproteins by diphenylamine reaction (Hun))

PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Changes in carbohydrates bound to serum proteins and the Middlebrook-Dubos test in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 13 no.7:221-223 Jl '60.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak Kozlemenye

(TUBERCULOSIS, UROGENITAL diag.)
(GLYCOPROTEINS blood)
(HEMAGGLUTINATION)

GABOR, Miklos

Data on the antagonism of anticoagulants and bioflavonoids. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:131 My '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja.

(HEPARIN pharmacol.) (VITAMIN P pharmacol.)

GABOR, Miklos

Data on paper chromatography of bioflovonoids. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:132 My '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja.

(VITAMIN P chem.)

GABOR, Miklos

The hormonal effect of an isoflavone derivative (sophoricoside). Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.2:133-134 My '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszeti Klinikaja.
(UTERUS pharmacol.) (PLANTS extracts)

GABOR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan; BARDOCZY, Arpad; SZABO, Laszlo

Experimental thrombocytosis produced by PAS-Cilag. Kiserletes orvostud. 13 no.3:228-231 Je '61.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja.

(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)
(PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID pharmacol)

BALASHSHA, R.[Balassa, R.] [deceased]; GABOR, M.

Transformation in nodule bacteria. Mikrobiologiia 30 no.3:457-463 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut genetiki Vengerskoy AN Budapesht.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS) (RHIZOBIACEAE)

HUNGARY

GAICR, Miklos; PIUKOVICH, Istvan; LACSAN, Ilona; Medical University of Szeged, Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja)

"Experimental Thrombocytosis with o-Nitrophenol."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XIV, No 6, 1962, pp 615-618.

Abstract: [Authors' summary] Summarizing their results the authors state that: 1/ 2,4-dinitrotoluol, nitrotoluol, m-nitrophenol, p-nitrophenol as well as 2,5-dinitrophenol have no influence on the number of thrombocytes in rats, 2/ o-nitrophenol, already in a dose of 1 mg per 100 g elevates the number of thrombocytes, while 5-10 mg per 100 g doses show significant elevation. The effect lasts 5-6 days. 3/ The thrombocyte number of normal rats can be elevated significantly by injecting them with sera obtained from rats treated with o-nitrophenol previously.

[5 Soviet-bloc, 12 Western references]

1/1

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PAUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; IHRACSKA, Antal, dr.; BARDOCZI, Arpad, dr.; SZELL, Arpad, dr.

Effect of paraaminosalicylic acid on the capillary resistance and on the number of thrombocytes in genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 15 no.3:83-85 Mr '62.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS UROGENITAL ther)
(PARAAMINOSALICYLIC ACID ther)
(BLOOD PLATELETS pharmacol)
(CAPILLARIES pharmacol)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; KULKA, Frigyes, dr.

The diphenylamine test and the evaluation of the glycoprotein level in bronchial carcinoma. Tuberkulozis 16 no.2:56-58 F '63.

1. Z szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) es I. sz. Sebeszeti Klinikajanak (igazgato: Petri Gabor dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (CARCINOMA, BRONCHOGENIC)
(GLYCOPROTEINS) (ANALINE COMPOUNDS)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.

Changes in serum neuraminic acid level in female genital tuberculosis. Tuberkulozis 16 no.4/5:129-131 Ap-My '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szulesszati es Nogyogyaszati klinikajanak (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL)
(NEURAMINIC ACIDS)
(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)
(GLYCOPROTEINS)
(BIPHENYL COMPOUNDS)

PIUKOVICH, Istvan; GABOR, Miklos, IHRACSKA, Antal; JAKOBOVITS, Antal

17-Ketosteroid excretion and the formation of protein-bound carbohydrates in inflammations of the small pelvis. Magy. noorv. lap. 26 no.2:123-126 Mr '63.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati klinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar).

(17-KETOSTEROIDS) (ADNEXITIS) (TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE, GENITAL) (OVARY) (ABSCESS) (ABORTION, SEPTIC) (GLYCOPROTEINS)

GABOR, Miklos, dr.; PIUKOVICH, Istvan, dr.; SZEGVARY, Monyhert, dr.

Serum neuraminic acid levels in gynecological cancer patients. Magy onk. 8 no.1:29-31 Mr'64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika.

SAS, Mihaly, dr.; GABOR, Miklos, dr.; KOVACS, Laszlo, dr.; NEMETH, Iren, dr.; SZONTAGH, Ferenc, dr.

Study of blood coagulation factors during gestagen treatment. Orv. hetil. 105 no.29:1353-1355 19 Jl '64

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Noi Klinika.

PIUKOVICH, Istvan; VARGA, Laszlo; GABOR, Miklos; TENYI, Maria; HORVATH, Endre; SIMON, Akosne

Formation of the serum protein-bound carbohydrate- and haptoglobin-level in experimental liver damage in rats. Kiserl. orvostud. 16 no. 4:400-404 Ag '64.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati klinikaja, II sz. Belgyogyaszati Klinikaja es az Orszagos Verellato Szolgalat Kozponti Kutato Intezet, Budapest.

PIUKOVICH, Istvan; SZELL, Istvan; FOLPES, Jozsef; JAKOBOVITS, Antal; LUDVIG, Andras; HUSZARI, Janos; GABOR, Miklos

Serum proteins, protein-bound carbohydrates and the Middlebrook-Dubos reaction in experimental tuberculosis of the uterine horn. Tuberkulozis 17 no.4:119-122 Ap '64.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Szontagh Ferenc dr. egyetemi tanar es Mikrobiologiai Intezetenek (igazgato: Ivanovics Gyorgy dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.

L 10344-66
ACC NR: AP6003351 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0195/0196

AUTHOR: Gabor, Miklos; Matkovics, Bela--Matkovich, B.; Gondos, Gyorgy--Gendesh, D. 18 B

ORG: Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja); Institute of Organic Chemistry, Jozsef Attila University, Szeged (Jozsef Attila Tudomanyegyetem Szerves Kemiai Intezete)

TITLE: Data on the thin layer chromatography of bioflavonoids

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 195-196

TOPIC TAGS: chromatography, biochemistry

ABSTRACT: The thin-layer chromatographic determination of hematoxylin, hematein and brasilin is described. The best suited solvent was found to be the upper phase of the butanol-acetic acid-water (4:1:5) system. The spots were fluorescent under an UV light and a 1.5 per cent aqueous uranyl acetate solution was used for their development. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07Mar64 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

L 10343-66

ACC NR: AP6003352 SOURCE CODE: HU/0018/65/017/002/0197/0199

AUTHOR: Gabor, Miklos

ORG: Obstetrical and Gynecological Clinic, Medical University of Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikaja) 15 B

TITLE: Effect of synthetic isoflavone derivatives on the uterus of young mice

SOURCE: Kiserletes Orvostudomany, v. 17, no. 2, 1965, 197-199

TOPIC TAGS: mouse, drug effect, biochemistry

ABSTRACT:

The estrogenic effect of some synthetic isoflavone derivatives has been studied on young mice by means of the weight measurement of the uterus. Of the (7,4'-dihydroxy-5,8-dimethoxy isoflavone, 7-hydroxy-5,8,2',4',5'-pentamethoxy isoflavone, 5,7,8,4'-tetrahydroxy isoflavone and 5,6,7-trimethoxy isoflavone) compounds used, the tetrahydroxy derivative was found to be the most effective. The author thanks Jozsef Varady placing the isoflavone derivatives at his disposal. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: 07May64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 009

Card 1/1

GABOR, Miklos; MAGYARLAKI, Anna

Relations between the surface tension of flavonoids and their pharmacologic action. Acta pharm. Hung. 35 no.6: 284-288 N '65.

1. Submitted June 14, 1965.

L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT6007476 SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0066/0066

AUTHOR: Madacsy, L.; Szorady, I.; Gabor, M.

ORG: Department of Pediatrics, Department of Gynecology, Medical University of Szeged, Szeged (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyermekgyogyaszati Tanszek es Nogyogyaszati Tanszek)

TITLE: Influence of panthotenic acid on capillary resistance [This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964]

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 66

TOPIC TAGS: rat, blood circulation, physiology, man, vitamin

ABSTRACT:
ments was carried out on the shaven back of rats of either sex. Capillary resistance was determined by means of BORBELY's apparatus. In response to suction at a negative pressure of 250 mm Hg for one minute, petechiae appeared. Following the determination of the CR value, the rats were treated

Card 1/2

L 15511-66

ACC NR: AT5007476

with panthotenic acid (5 mg/kg, intraperitoneally). Capillary resistance was again determined 3-6 hours after this treatment. The study was considered to be completed when no petechiae appeared after a period of 5 minutes. A significant increase in capillary resistance was achieved in 19 of the 23 animals so treated and no petechiae were visible after 5 minutes. Slight elevations in CR were noted in the other 4 rats as well. In the second part of the experiments, the persistence of the effect was studied in 18 rats. The effect was prolonged in 11 of the animals, present even on the fifth day following the administration of panthotenic acid. Another three animals had a slightly protracted effect. Tests made on 16 small children have likewise shown that panthotenic acid increases CR. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

HUNGARY

GABOR, Miklos, EPERJESSY, Eva; Medical University of Szeged, Institute of Pharmacodynamics (Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Gyogyszerhatastani Intezet).

"The Antibacterial Effect of Bioflavonoids. Experiments With Fisetin and Fisetidine."

Budapest, Kiserletes Orvostudomany, Vol XVIII, No 2, Apr 66, pages 203-207.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The antibacterial effect of some compounds belonging into the flavonoid group, fisetin, dihydrofisetin, fisetidine and dihydroquercetin were studied. According to the results, dihydrofistein and dihydroquercetin were ineffective, even in high concentrations, against all the strains tested. Fisetin and fisetidine, on the other hand, have a bacteriostatic and bactericidal effect, in high dilutions, on the growth of St. albus resistens and St. aureus (Buttle). According to the study, fisetin and fisetidine belong among the most highly effective antibacterial bioflavonoids known today. 3 Hungarian, 14 Western references. [Manuscript received 18 Jun 65.]

(3)

HUNGARY

VARGA, Laszlo, Dr., PIUKOVICH, Istvan, Dr., ZOLTAN, O. Tamas, Dr., CSOR, Miklos, Dr., and FOLDI, Mihaly, Dr., Second Clinic for Internal Medicine (II. Belklinika)(Director: FOLDI, Mihaly) and Clinic for Obstetrics and Gynecology (Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika)(Director: SZONTAGH, Ferenc, Dr.) at the Medical University (Orvostudomanyi Egyetem) in Szeged.

"Investigation of the Concentration of Carbohydrate Bound with Serum- and Lymph-Proteins in Experimental Inflammations"

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 107, No 26, 26 Jun 1966, pp 1203-1206.

Abstract: The protein-sugar level and the concentration of carbohydrate bound with the protein of the ductus thoracicus showed an increase in animals experimentally subjected to turpentine inflammation. On the other hand, the glycoprotein content in the truncus cervicalis from the inflamed area was significantly lower, even after 24 or 48 hours, than in the serum or in the ductus thoracicus. It was assumed that the organism retains glycoproteins in the inflamed areas for use in the regeneration processes. 28 references, including 2 German, 1 Hungarian, and 25 Western.

1/1

GABOR, M.

Vitamin P-like action of hematoxylin and structurally related dyes in reduction of permeability. Acta physiol. hung. 2 no.3-4:505-509 1951. (CLML 22:1)

1. Of the Institute of Pharmacology of Szeged University.

GABOR, I.

GABOR, O.

"Some Problems in Connection With Manufacturing Articles of Prime Necessity", P. 13, (TOBBTERMELES, Vol. 3, No. 6, June 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

MOSONYI, M.;GABOR, P.

Primary cancer of the fallopian tube. Magy. Noorv. lap. 14 no.9:283-286 Sept 1951. (CLML 21:2)

1. Doctors. 2. Institute of Pathology and Pathohistology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela Korpassy) and Obstetric-Gynecological Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Janos Batizfalvy), both of Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, P.;SZEGVARI, M.

Demonstration of cancer cells in the vaginal smear. Orv. hetil. 93 no. 6:194-195 10 Feb 1952. (CIML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Janos Batizfalvy) and Institute of Pathological Anatomy and Pathological Histology (Director -- Prof. Dr. Bela Korpassy), Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, P.

Secondary bladder endometriosis. Magy. noorv. lap. 16 no. 1-2:57-59 Jan 1953. (CIML 24:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Obstetric and Gynecological Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Janos Batizfalvy), Szeged Medical University.

KLINGHOFER, L.; GABOR, P.

Surgical arteriovenous fistula in the therapy of hypertension. Orv. hetil. 94 no.28:776-777 12 July 1953. (CLML 25:1)

1. Doctors. 2. Second Internal Clinic (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gabor Czoniczer) and Institute of Surgical Anatomy and Surgery (Director -- Prof. Dr. Gabor Petri) of Szeged Medical University.

GABOR, Pal, dr.; BUKOVINSZKY, Laszlo, dr.

Simultaneous occurrence of genital tuberculosis and cervical cancer. Magy. noorv. lap. 17 no.3:176-179 May 54.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomany-Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak kozlemenye (igazgato: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyetemi tanar.)

(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms, with genital tuberc.)
(TUBERCULOSIS, FEMALE GENITAL, complications, cancer of cervix)

GABOR, Pal dr.

No translation. Magy.noorv.lap.17 no.5:304-307 Sept 54.

1. A szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak kozlemenye (Igazgato: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyetemi tanar).

(UTERUS, neoplasms (Hun)
hemangioma (Hun)
(ANGIOMA,
uterus (Hun)

GABOR, Pal, dr.; JAKOBOVITS, Antal, dr.

Pathological and clinical data on endometriosis. Magy.noorv.lap. 18 no.1:48-53 Jan 55.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (Igazagato: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyetemi tanar) es Korbonctani es Korszovettani Intezetenek (Igazgato: Korpassy Bela dr. egyetemi tanar) Koslemenye.
(ENDOMETRIOSIS, pathol.
clin. & histopathol. (Hun)

GABOR P.

HUNGARY/Excretory System. S-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 5, 1958, No 21789

Author : ~~Gabor, P., Piukovich~~, I.
Inst : Not Given
Title : On the Origin of "Antepartum" Cells. (Reaction of Uropoietic Epithelium to Hormones).

Orig Pub : Magyar noorv. lapja, 1955, 18, No 2, 121-127.

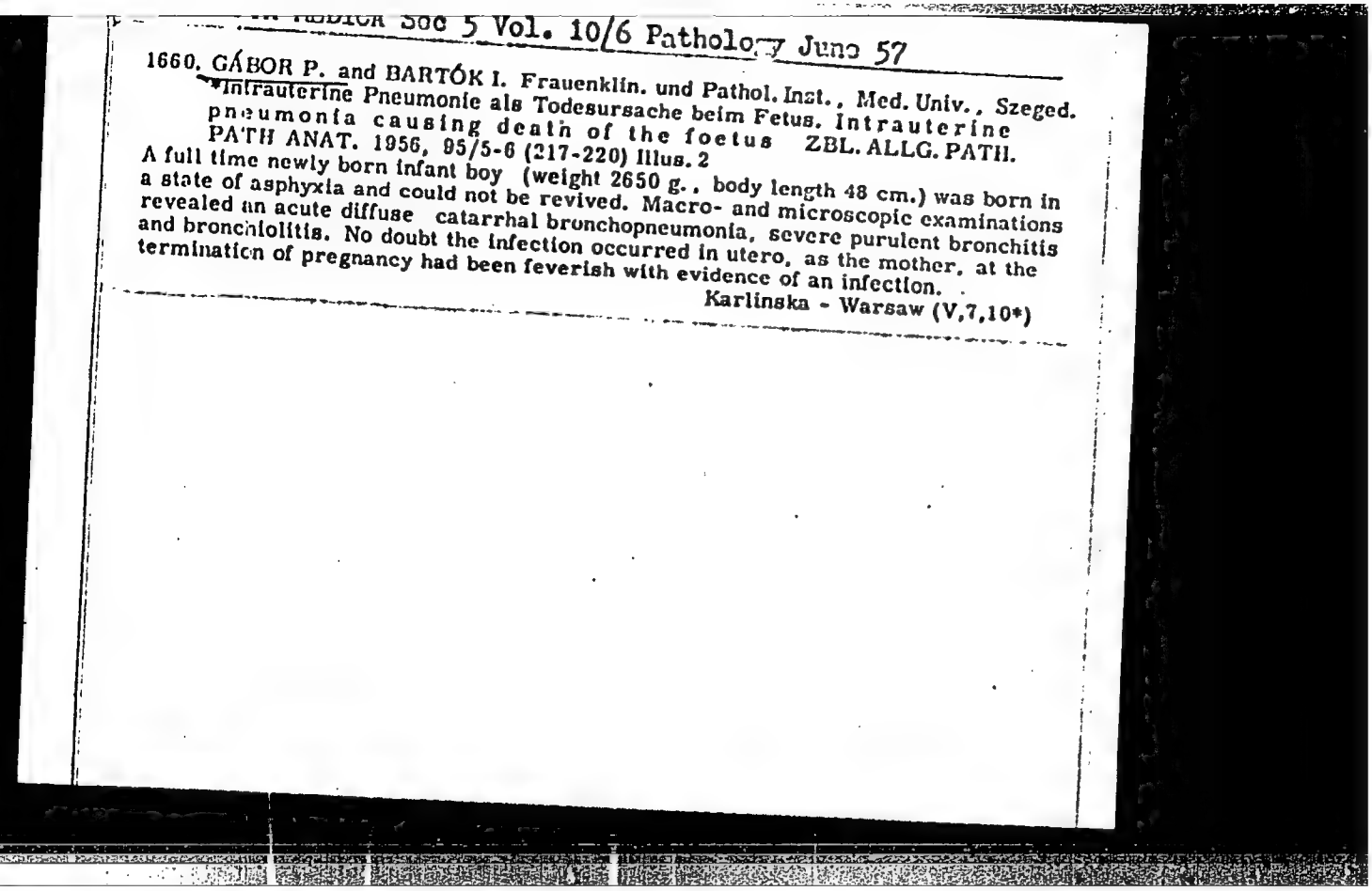
Abstract : The exfoliated cells of the surface epithelium of uropoietic system in the stillborn females corresponded to "antepartum" cells in the mother's urine. It is believed that abundant exfoliation of the epithelium was caused by simultaneous secretions of progesterone, gonadotropic hormone and the folliculin.

Card : 1/1

GABOR, Pal,dr.; BALO, Lajos, dr.

Cytologic and bioptic methods in early diagnosis of cervical cancer. Orv. hetil. 96 no.26:725-726 26 June 55

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati (Igazgato: Batisfalvy Janos dr. egyetemi tanar) kozlemenye.
(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms,
diag., cytol.)



[illegible] Sec 5 Vol. 10/6 Pathology June 57

1660. GÁBOR P. and BARTÓK I. Frauenklin. und Pathol. Inst., Med. Univ., Szeged. Intrauterine Pneumonie als Todesursache beim Fetus. Intrauterine pneumonia causing death of the foetus ZBL. ALLG. PATH. PATH ANAT. 1956, 95/5-6 (217-220) Illus. 2

A full time newly born infant boy (weight 2650 g., body length 48 cm.) was born in a state of asphyxia and could not be revived. Macro- and microscopic examinations revealed an acute diffuse catarrhal bronchopneumonia, severe purulent bronchitis and bronchiolitis. No doubt the infection occurred in utero, as the mother, at the termination of pregnancy had been feverish with evidence of an infection.

Karlinska - Warsaw (V,7,10*)

GABOR, Pal; BARTOK, Istvan

Intra-uterine pneumonia causing death of fetus. Gyermekgyogyaszat 8 no.3-4:112-115 Mar-Apr 57.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szulesszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Batisfalvy, Janos, dr. egyet. tanar) es Korbonctani es Koreszovettani Intezetenek (igazgato: Korpassy, Bela, dr. Egyet. tanar) kozlemenye.

(FETUS, dis.
intra-uterine pneumonia causing stillbirth (Hun))
(STILLBIRTH
caused by intra-uterine pneumonia of fetus (Hun))
(PNEUMONIA
intra-uterine pneumonia of fetus causing stillbirth (Hun))

GABOR, Pal, Dr.; TRAUB, Alfred, Dr.

Giant uterine cyst and peduncular torsion of myoma. Orv. hetil. 99 no.36:1262-1263 7 Sept 58.

1. A Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinikajanak (igazgato: Batizfalvy Janos dr. egyet tanar) kozlemenye.

(UTERUS NEOPLASMS, case reports
peduncular torsion of leiomyoma causing develop. of giant cystic fibromyoma (Hun))
(LEIOMYOMA, case reports
uterus, peduncular torwion of leiomyoma causing develop. of giant cystic fibromyoma (Hun))

GABOR, Pal, dr.

Thrombosis during the final stage of pregnancy and during labor.
Orv.hetil. 101 no.35:1254-1255 28 Ag '60.

1. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, Szuleszeti es Nogyogyaszati Klinika.

(THROMBOSIS in pregn)
(PREGNANCY compl)
(LABOR compl)

GABOR, Pal

Libraries in the drawer of desk. Elet tud 17 no.7:195-199 F '62.

GABOR, Peter, oklevels gepeszmernok

The new four-axle motorcar of the Budapest Electric Railway.
Elektrotechnika 51 no.7/9:348-355 '58.

1. Klement Gottwald Villamossagi Gyar.

GABOR, Peter, adjunktus

On some problems of breakdown voltage of rod spark gaps.
Elektrotechnika 52 no.3:97-104 '59.

1. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem Villamosmuvek Tanszeke.

GABOR, Peter

Jubilee of the Cogwheel Railroad Line of the Liberty Mountain.
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GABOR, Peter

"Electric traction on lines of the German Federal Railways in 1958" by W. Klusche. Reviewed by Peter Gabor. Elektrotechnika 53 no.1:41-43 '60.

...C., ...

Dissertation: "Experimental Data on the Toxicology of ..thyl Esters of ..crylic /cid." Cand Med Sci, Leningrad Sanitary-Hygiene Medical Inst, Leningrad, 1954. ..eferativnyy Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 8, ..pr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques. H-6

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33018.

Author : S. Gabor, Ch. Nadudvary, S. Băiţan.
Inst : Not given.
Title : Efficiency of Measures for Decreasing Dust Concentration in Factories of Refractory Materials.

Orig Pub: Igiena, 1957, 6, No 3, 259-265.

Abstract: The old technological process of refractory material production by treating the components dry, at which treatment the dust concentration in work premises exceeds the permissible 10 and more times, is described. After the introduction of the process with wet treatment of

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RUMANIA/Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 1. - Safety and Sanitation Techniques. H-6

Abs Jour: Referat, Zhurnal Khimiya, No 10, 1958, 33018.

ingredients (crushing, transportation, pressing etc.) the dust concentration drops to the permissible.

Card : 2/2

GABRAKOV, Stefan

Spherical thunderbolt. Fiz mat spisanie BAN 6 no.1:42-51 '63.

GABRAKOV, St.

Some new results respecting the structure of atomic nucleus. Priroda Bulg 12 no. 1: 27-29 Ja-F '63.

GABOR, Sylvia; RAUCHER, K.

Studies on the determination of maximum concentrations of benzene and monochlorobenzene. J.hyg.epidem.,Praha 4 no.2:223-231 '60.

1. Institut fur Hygiene and Gesundheitsschutz, Abteilung Arbeitshygiene, Cluj.
(INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE)
(BENZENE toxicol)

GABOR, SILVIA

(27)

Bucharest, Igiena, Vol XI, No 1, Jan-Feb 1962 (160)

1. "Occupational Cancer of the Integuments Caused by Tar, Bitumen and Its Derivatives," Prof P. MANU; pp 1-11.

2. "Pollution of the Atmosphere in the Vicinity of an Electrical Thermopower Station," M. ZAMPIRESCU, El. ZVINCA-SELEJEAN, Dr M. BARBEA, Dr Tr. SAVEANU, I. ENACU, E. MILOIU and St. DIACONESCU; pp 13-17.

3. "Notes on the Supply of Drinking Water in Rural Areas by Means of Small Central Supply Units (Microcentral Units)," Dr T. STOPLER and Dr Emilia ORAM-ZORCIL; pp 19-25.

4. "Experimental Investigations on the Toxicity of Certain Chemical Substances Used in the Manufacture of Organic Glass (Plexiglass)," Dr Silvia GABOR, Dr C. RACOTEA, Mina LEUCA and Rodica [illegible], work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Cluj Branch (Filiala Cluj); pp 27-30.

5. "Investigations Concerning Influences of Ionizing Radiations on the Nutritive Value of Proteins and Lipids in Canned Pork," Dr A. STERN, Dr N. RACOVEANU, Dr Luigina OPRESCU-CALINESCU, work performed at the RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Bucharest; pp 31-39.

6. "New Aspects Upholding the Use of Clostridium welchii bacterium as Sanitary Indicator for Food Products," Dr Corneliu IEVISTEA; pp 41-48.

7. "The Use of Plant Tests in Food Toxicology," Elena ZVINCA-SELEJEAN, Dr A. STERN and Silvia GHELMEZ, RPR Institute of Hygiene and Public Health (Institutul de Igiena si Sanatate Publica RPR), Bucharest; pp 49-53.

8. "A Few Observations on Tube Collimetry," Dr M. ZARMA and Dr Radu-Mihai IMMER; pp 55-60.

9. "Radioactive Pollution of Natural Water Reservoirs," Dr Gh. ZAMFIR; pp 61-65.

27

Application of complex borohydrides in organic syntheses. János Kollonitsch, Oszkár Fuchs, Valéria Gábor, and Jenő Gallinay. (Gyógyszeripari Kutató Intézet, Budapest). *Vegyipari Kutató Intézetek Közleményei* 4, 147-52(1964).— It was observed that $LiBH_4$ is stable at low temp. (3–4 hrs. at 10°). Its EtOH soln. was prepd. by cooling with an ice-salt mixt. separate solns. of $NaBH_4$ and LiCl in EtOH, mixing the two solns., and filtering off the NaCl. This soln. was found suitable for reducing ketones and aldehydes, including steroid ketones. New complex borohydrides such as $Mg(BH_4)_2$ (from $MgMe_2$ and diborane in abs. ether) and $Ca(BH_4)_2$ were also prepd. in a similar manner. They were found suitable for the selective reduction of various compds., both org. and inorg. They are cheap and relatively easy to prepare. Na methoxyborohydride (cf. Brown, *et al.*, *C.A.* 47, 3741*e*) was found suitable for the selective reduction of aldehydes, ketones, and acid chlorides. G. J. Ernyei

Distr: 4E4j/4E3d/4E2c(j)

GABOR, V.

Chloramphenicol series. I. A new synthesis of chloramphenicol. János Kollonitsch, A. Haiss, V. Gábor, and M. Krauß (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 5, 13-32(1954)(in German)(English summary).—A new method is reported for the PbO-catalyzed addn. of alkyl hypobromites to a double bond. To a suspension of 12 g. PbO in 100 ml. MeOH is added, alternately and in small portions, 5.2 ml. Br and a soln. of 14.8 g. PhCH:CHCO$_2$H in 250 ml. MeOH, the mixt. cooled, stirred 1.5 hrs., and filtered. Removal of Pb salts with H$_2$S and concn. in vacuum gives 24.9 g. *erythro-2-bromo-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid* (I), m. 170–85°. A suspension of 24 g. PbO in 200 ml. MeOH treated similarly with 10.4 ml. Br and with a soln. of 32.4 g. PhCH:CHCO$_2$Me gives, after removal of Pb salts and vacuum concn., 41 g. *Me erythro-2-bromo-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate* (II), m. 74–6°. Heating 82 g. *threo*-MeOCHPhCHBrCO$_2$H in a sealed tube at 80° for 12 hrs. with 800 ml. concd. NH$_4$OH gives 42.18 g. *threo-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid* (III), m. 228–30° (from alc.). Heating 20 g. I with 170 ml. concd. NH$_4$OH for 18 hrs. at 80° in a sealed tube gives 17.45 g. *erythro-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid* (IV), m. 248–50° (from alc.). Heating 78.8 g. IV with 78.6 g. *o*-C$_6$H$_4$(CO)$_2$O 15 min. at 160° gives 78 g. *erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid* (V), m. 200–3° (from alc.). Heating 78 g. V with 70 g. PCl$_5$ in 800 ml. abs. C$_6$H$_6$ gives 73.9 g. *erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionyl chloride* (VI), m. 105–6° (decompn.). Heating 5 g. VI with 6 ml. abs. pyridine and MeSH (from 20 g. MeSC(:NH)NH$_2$ and 30 ml. 6*N* NaOH) in a sealed tube gives 2.58 g. *erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionic acid methylthiol ester* (VII), m. 147–50° (from alc.). Heating a soln. of 0.45 g. VII in 50 ml. abs. alc. with 4 g. Raney Ni under N gives 0.08 g. product, C$_{11}$H$_{13}$O$_4$N (VIII), m. 165–70° (from alc.). To a suspension of 19.45 g. Pd-BaSO$_4$ in 400 ml. xylene is added 23.9 g. VI and 0.08 g. NH$_2$CSNH$_2$ and the mixt. treated with H at 150°, giving *erythro-2-phthalimido-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionaldehyde* (IX), m. 140–42°; *p-nitrophenylhydrazone* (X), m. 202–4°. A soln. of 25 g. IX in 250 ml. iso-PrOH heated with 13.1 g. Al(iso-PrO)$_3$ gives 20.18 g. *erythro-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-phthalimido-3-hydroxypropane* (XI), white crystals, m. 101–3° (from Et$_2$O). A soln. of 5 g. XI in 20 ml. abs. alc. treated with 30 cc. *N* alc. soln. N$_2$H$_4$.H$_2$O gives 2.9 g. *erythro-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XII), green oil; *p-nitrobenzoate* (*vide infra*), m. 163–4°. Refluxing 3.35 g. IV with 80 ml. abs. alc. gives 4 g. *Et erythro-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate·HCl* (XIII), m. 168° (decompn.). A soln. of 2.63 g. XIII in 7 ml. MeOH treated with a soln. of 0.23 g. Na in 5 ml. MeOH gives 2.31 g. *Et erythro-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate* (XIV), as an oil. A soln. of 0.3 g. XIV in 100 ml. dry Et$_2$O treated with 1.57 g. LiAlH$_4$ in 57 ml. dry Et$_2$O gives 5.85 g. *erythro-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XV) as an oil. A soln. of 0.2 g. XV in 10 ml. H$_2$O treated with 0.22 g. *p*-O$_2$NC$_6$H$_4$COCl in 10 ml. dry Et$_2$O and 4 ml. *N* NaOH gives 0.13 g. product which recrystd. from 60% alc. gives 0.09 g. *N-p-nitrobenzoyl deriv.* of XV, m. 163–4°. Heating 0.84 g. XV with 5 ml. 56% HBr gives 1.13 g. of oil *threo-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (XVI). A soln. of 0.2 g. of XVI in 6 ml. H$_2$O treated with a soln. of 0.11 g. *p*-O$_2$NC$_6$H$_4$COCl in 10 ml. Et$_2$O and with 4 ml. *N* NaOH gives 0.05 g. *N-p*-nitrobenzoyl deriv. of XVI, m. and mixed m.p. 194° (from abs. alc.). A soln. of 11.3 g. XI in 20 ml. abs. pyridine treated with 11

ml. Ac_2O gives 12.6 g. (100%) XI *acetate* (XVII), m. 107–10°. Treatment of 32.8 ml. coned. HNO_3 (decolorized with NH_2SO_3H) with 12.01 g. XVII, added in small portions, gives 5.19 g. *erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-phthalimido-3-acetoxypropane* (XVIII), m. 143–4° (from abs. alc.). Heating 1.4 g. XVII 12 hrs. with 28 ml. 5*N* HCl gives 0.91 g. *erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XII), rosettes, m. 110° (from C_6H_6). Treatment of 0.2 g. XIX with 2 ml. 56% HBr and 5 ml. H_2O followed by extn. with EtOAc and treatment of the ext. with 1 ml. Ac_2O and 1 ml. pyridine gives 0.11 g. *erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-acetamido-1,3-dihydroxypropane diacetate* (XX), m. and mixed m.p. 154–8° (from Et_2O). Refluxing 120 ml. of satd. alc. HCl with 47.87 g. III and continued addn. of HCl gas gives 40.25 g. *Et threo-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate·HCl* (XXI), m. 183–4°. A soln. of 40.25 g. XXI in 150 ml. abs. MeOH treated with a soln. of 3.56 g. Na in 80 ml. MeOH gives 32 g. *Et threo-2-amino-3-phenyl-3-methoxypropionate* (XXII). A soln. of 32 g. XXII in 100 cc. abs. Et_2O treated with 8 g. $LiAlH_4$ in 300 ml. abs. Et_2O gives 25.76 g. *threo-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XXIII) as an oil; *N-p-nitrobenzoyl deriv.*, m. 179–81°. Treatment of 0.08 g. XXIII with 0.8 ml. 50% aq. HBr followed by 0.03 g. *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4COCl$ gives 0.02 g. *"threo-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane bis-p-nitrobenzoate"* (XXIV), m. and mixed m.p. 196–8°. A soln. of 19.39 g. XXIII in 35 ml. abs. pyridine treated with 90 ml. Ac_2O gives 23.88 g. *threo-1-phenyl-1-methoxy-2-acetamido-3-acetoxypropane* (XXV), m. 122–3°. To a mixt. of 4.8 ml. coned. HNO_3 and 40 ml. coned. H_2SO_4 at −10 is added a soln. of 23.38 g. XXV in 75 ml. $CHCl_3$, giving 30.59 g. of oil which heated 2 hrs. with 280 ml. 5% HCl, extd. with $CHCl_3$, the solvent removed, and the residue treated with 10.1 g. BzOH gives 17.63 g. *benzoic acid salt of threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XXVI), m. 91–7° (from abs. alc.). Treating 12.5 g. XXVI with 75 ml. *N* NaOH gives 6.62 g. of the free base (XXVII), m. 82–4° (from H_2O). Heating 0.52 g. XXVII with 5.2 ml. 54% HBr gives, on addn. of 10*N* NaOH, a good yield of *threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (XXVIII), m. and mixed m.p. 141–2°. Heating 2.03 g. XII with 11 ml. 54% HBr and heating the resulting hydrobromide with 50 ml. H_2O gives 1.12 g. of the demethylated base. A soln. of 0.68 g. of this base in 3 ml. abs. alc. treated with 0.46 g. BzOH gives 0.35 g. of mixed salts. Recrystn. of 0.3 g. of this product from 10 ml. abs. alc. gives 0.09 g. of XVI *benzoic acid salt*, m. 159–61°, and 0.14 g. of *erythro-1-phenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (XXIX) *benzoic acid salt*, m. 206–8°. Heating XXVIII or *erythro-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (XXX) with HBr produces no change in configuration. Heating 0.5 g. XXIX.HCl with 5 ml. coned. HCl in a sealed tube at 100° gives 0.37 g. of oil which, dissolved in 1 ml. abs. alc. and treated with 0.27 g. BzOH, gives 0.39 g. of XVI benzoic acid salt, m. 162–3°. Heating XVI with HBr produces no change in configuration. A soln. of 1.4 g. *threo-1-phenyl-1-hydroxy-2-acetamido-3-acetoxypropane* (XXXI) in 70 ml. dry Me_2CO treated with 14 g. Ag_2O and 14 ml. MeI gives, when the process is repeated, 0.35 g. XXV, m. 118–20°, $[\alpha]_D$ 140–50°. Boiling 4.52 g. XXVII with 7.52 g. D-[CH(OBz)CO_2H]$_2$ in 20 ml. abs. alc. gives, on fractional crystn. from abs. alc. 2.4 g. *l(+)-threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane dibenzoyl-D-tartrate*, $C_{46}H_{39}N_3O_{13}$ (XXXII), m. 194–6°, $[\alpha]_D$ −44° (1% soln. in 50% alc.). A soln. of 2.25 g. XXXII

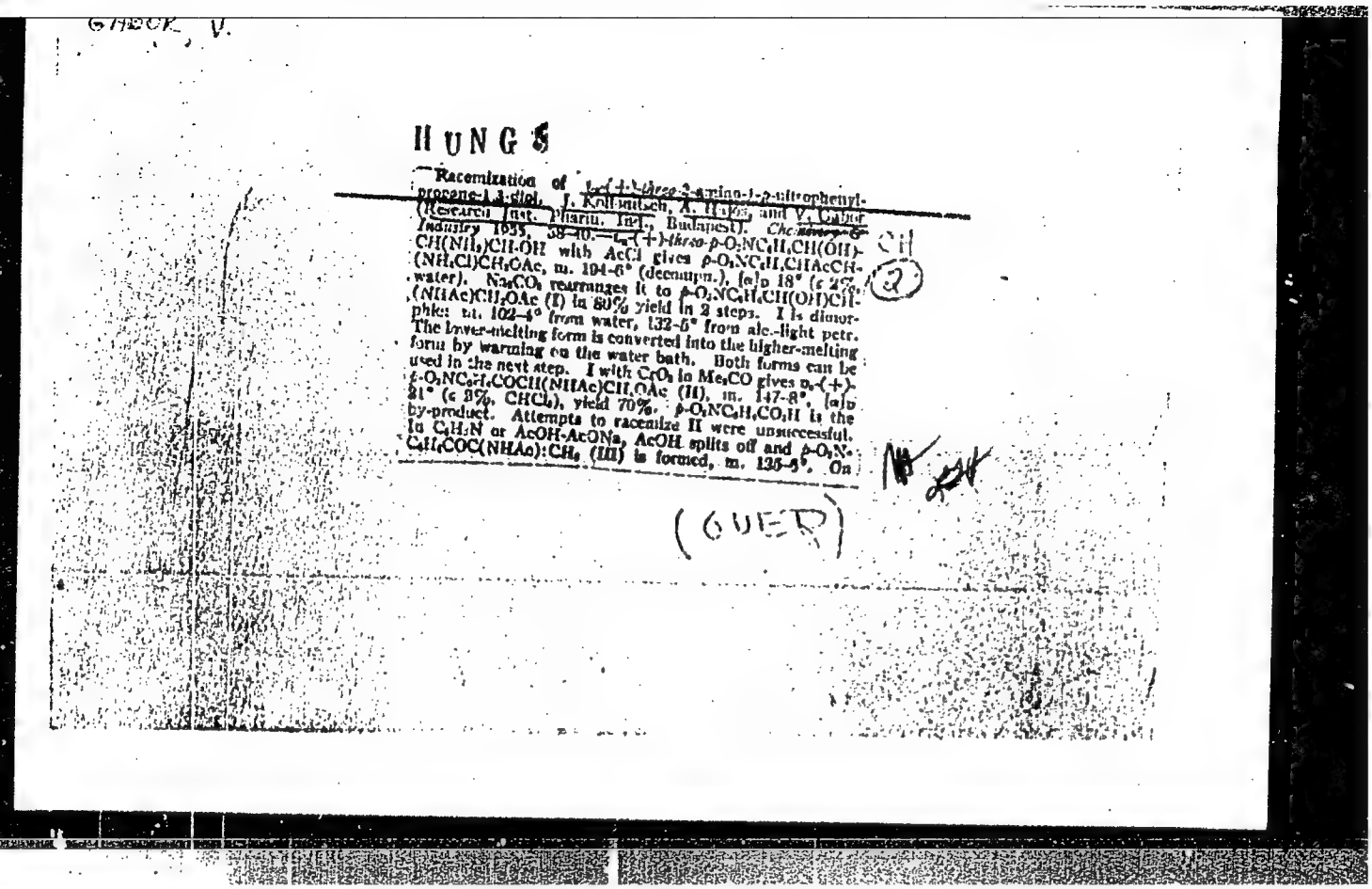
JANOSOVSKY

in 20 ml. H_2O treated with 8 ml. 2*N* NaOH gives 0.73 g. L(+)-*threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XXXIII), m. 99° (from C_6H_6), $[\alpha]_D$ 68 (1% soln. in *N* HCl). In a similar manner D(−)-*threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-1-methoxy-2-amino-3-hydroxypropane* (XXXIV) is prepd., m. 105–7° (from C_6H_6 and H_2O), $[\alpha]_D$ −74° (1% soln. *N* HCl). Heating 0.49 g. XXXIV with 5 ml. 63.8% HBr for 1 hr. followed by addn. of 10 ml. H_2O and further heating under N gives 0.06 g. D(−)-*threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (XXXV), m. and mixed m.p. 164–5° $[\alpha]_D$ −22° (2% soln., *N* HCl). Heating 0.6 g. XXXIII with 6 ml. 50% HBr followed by addn. of 12 ml. H_2O and further heating under N gives 0.07 g. L(+)-*threo-1-p-nitrophenyl-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane* (XXXVI), m. and mixed m.p. 163–5° (from H_2O), $[\alpha]_D$ 29° (2% soln., *N* HCl). Heating a soln. of 2.12 g. XXXV in 10 ml. abs. dioxane with 1.36 ml. $Cl_3CCOCHCl_2$ gives good yield of chloramphenicol, m. and mixed m.p. 151–2°, $[\alpha]_D$ 19° (4.9% soln., alc.).

Henry B. Hastle

New syntheses of chloramphenicol and its stereochemical relationships. L. Kollonitsch, A. Haiss, V. Gábor, and M. Kraut (Forschungsinst. pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Experientia* 10, 458–9(1954)(in German); cf. preceding abstr.—The *threo* form of β-phenylserinol 3-Me ether (I) (*N*-*p*-nitrobenzoyl deriv., m. 170–81°) was obtained by $LiAlH_4$ reduction of the Et ester of the diastereoisomer of β-phenylserine Me ether (II) with the lower m.p. and by reduction of the phthalyl deriv. of II to 3-phenyl-3-methoxy-2-phthalimidopropionaldehyde, followed by reduction with (iso-PrO)$_3$Al and dephthalation with N_2H_4. From the *O*,*N*-di-Ac deriv. of I was derived β-*p*-nitrophenylserinol 3-Me ether (III), m. 83–4°, which was demethylated to *threo*-1-(*p*-nitrophenyl)-2-amino-1,3-dihydroxypropane (IV). Treatment of III with tartaric acid or dibenzoyltartaric acid produced the optical antipodes. The *l*-isomer of III, m. 105–7°, $[\alpha]_D$ −74° (1% in *N* HCl), was converted by demethylation to a compd. (V) apparently identical with the hydrolyzate of natural chloramphenicol (VI). Treatment of V with $CHCl_2COCCl_3$ gave a good yield of VI. The diastereoisomer of II with the higher m.p. was similarly reduced to obtain *erythro*-β-phenylserinol 3-Me ether (VII) (*N*-*p*-nitrobenzoyl deriv., m. 163–4°), which was converted to *erythro*-β-*p*-nitrophenylserinol 3-Me ether, m. 110–11°. Demethylation of VII with aq. HBr resulted primarily in *erythro*-β-phenylserinol (VIII), with some *threo*-β-phenylserinol (IX). It was found that the conversion of VIII to IX could be effected under the conditions [illegible] methylation; however IX, *erythro*-β-*p*-nitrophenyl[illegible] *threo*-β-*p*-nitrophenylserinol (X) [illegible] under these conditions. *trans*-Cinnamyl ale. Me ether was in EtOH with Br in the presence of PbO, yielding 1-p bromo-1,3-dimethoxypropane (XI), which was converted ammonolysis to β-phenylserinol di-Me ether (XII) (*N*-benzoyl deriv., m. 129–30°). The *N*-Ac deriv. (XII) was identical with the compd. obtained from the *N*-Ac of *threo*-β-phenylserinol by methylation with MeI and oxide. XII was nitrated, deacetylated, and demethylated to give X. From the results it is evident that ammonolysis of 3-phenyl-3-methoxy-2-bromopropionic acid (XIV) [illegible] gives diastereoisomeric amino derivs. although XI and XIV probably have the same configuration. It is suggested that this apparent contradiction can be explained by the "neighboring group effect."

D. S. Farner



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Racemization of [illegible] 2-amino-1-p-nitrophenyl-propane-1,3-diol. J. Kollonitsch, A. Hajós, and V. Gábor (Research Inst. Pharm. Ind., Budapest). *Chemistry & Industry* 1955, 38–40.—L-(+)-*threo*-*p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)$-$CH(NH_2)CH_2OH$ with AcCl gives *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CHAcCH$-$(NH_2Cl)CH_2OAc$, m. 104–6° (decompn.), $[\alpha]_D$ 18° (c 2% water). Na_2CO_3 rearranges it to *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)CH$-$(NHAc)CH_2OAc$ (I) in 80% yield in 2 steps. I is dimorphic: m. 102–4° from water, 132–5° from alc.-light petr. The lower-melting form is converted into the higher-melting form by warming on the water bath. Both forms can be used in the next step. I with CrO_3 in Me_2CO gives *p*-(+)-$O_2NC_6H_4COCH(NHAc)CH_2OAc$ (II), m. 147–8°, $[\alpha]_D$ 21° (c 3%, $CHCl_3$), yield 70%. *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CO_2H$ is the by-product. Attempts to racemize II were unsuccessful. In C_5H_5N or AcOH-AcONa, AcOH splits off and *p*-O_2N-$C_6H_4COC(NHAc):CH_2$ (III) is formed, m. 135–9°. On

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Meerwein reduction of II there is no racemization but the ester is hydrolyzed and gives the active *erythro*-monoacetate. I can be hydrolyzed with 5*N* HCl to D-(−)-*p*-NO_2-$C_6H_4COCH(NH_2Cl)CH_2OH$ (IV), m. 203–4° (decompn.), $[\alpha]_D$ −60° (*c* 2%, *N* HCl). *p*-$O_2NC_6H_4COAc$ (V) is formed as a by-product in 10% yield, m. 90–3°. V can be prepd. from III and IV with concd. HCl. IV must not be isolated but is acetylated *in situ* with Ac_2O-AcONa giving D-(−)-*p*-$O_2NC_6H_4COCH(NHAc)CH_2OH$ (VI), m. 150–1°, $[\alpha]_D$ −20° (*c* 2%, EtOH). VI racemizes in C_5H_5N at room temp. In 60–70% yield, the by-product being III. VI yields DL-*threo*-*p*-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)CH(NHAc)CH_2OH$ by Meerwein reduction in 30% yield. The configuration of the compds. with 2 asym. C atoms is referred to the C atom bearing the OH group (g); the configuration of the compds. with 1 asym. C atom is referred to the C atom bearing the NH group (s).

W. M. Potts

18. Studies on chloramphenicol. II. Synthesis of 1-phenyl-3-aminopropane-1,2-diol derivatives. (In German) J. Kolonkich, A. Hajós, M. Kraut, V. Gábor.
Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Vol. 6. 1955. No. 3—4, pp. 381—395, 2 figs.

The attempted synthesis of chloramphenicol starting from cinnamic alcohol and its derivatives led to the isomeric 1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-dichloroacetamidopropane-1,2-diol compound instead. To obtain the suitable bromomethylates the dibromo derivatives of *p*-nitro-cinnamic alcohol and its trityl ether were prepared as the first stage however upon treatment with sodium methoxide these compounds yielded unsaturated bromine derivatives instead of the desired compounds. Therefore a new method was elaborated which essentially consists in the addition of the elements of methyl hypobromite to the reaction mixture in the presence of yellow lead oxide. Ammonolysis of the trityl derivatives of the bromomethylates obtained in this way yielded only the corresponding enol-ethers. The 3-phthalimido derivatives were produced by fusing the bromo-methylate derivatives containing a free hydroxyl group with phthalimide potassium. Similar results were attained by treating the acyl derivatives in the same way. The compound 1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-amino-propane-1,2-diol was prepared by way of demethylation of the corresponding deacylated compound. The structure of this aminopropane-diol derivative was proved by the periodate oxidation of its N-*p*-nitrobenzoate derivative. The chloramphenicol isomeride obtained by the dichloroacetylation of the 1-*p*-nitrophenyl-3-aminopropane-1,2-diol compound showed no bacteriostatic activity.

GABOB, V.

Alkaline-earth borohydrides and their applications in organic synthesis. [illegible], O. Fuchs, and [illegible] (Research Inst. Pharm. Industry, [illegible]) [illegible] 175 [illegible] [illegible] features that make them [illegible] reducing agents: they can be used in hydroxyl-groups [illegible] at low temp.; the selectivity is greater than [illegible] $LiAlH_4$; there is no danger of explosion [illegible] [illegible] alkalies can be reduced [illegible] [illegible] esters, such as [illegible] (C_6H_4) [illegible] [illegible] glycinate, Et aluminate, and Et [illegible] phenylacetate (III). $LiAlH_4$ does not reduce III. [illegible] are reduced [illegible] e.g. 2-phenyl-4-benzylidene [illegible] amino [illegible] alcohol [illegible] [illegible] with $NaBH_4$ and [illegible]

Charles A. [illegible]

GABOR, V.

Chloramphenicol series. II. Synthesis of the derivatives of 1-phenyl-1,2-dihydroxy-3-aminopropane. J. Kollonitsch, A. Hajós, M. Kraut, and V. G[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] *Sci. Hung.* [illegible]

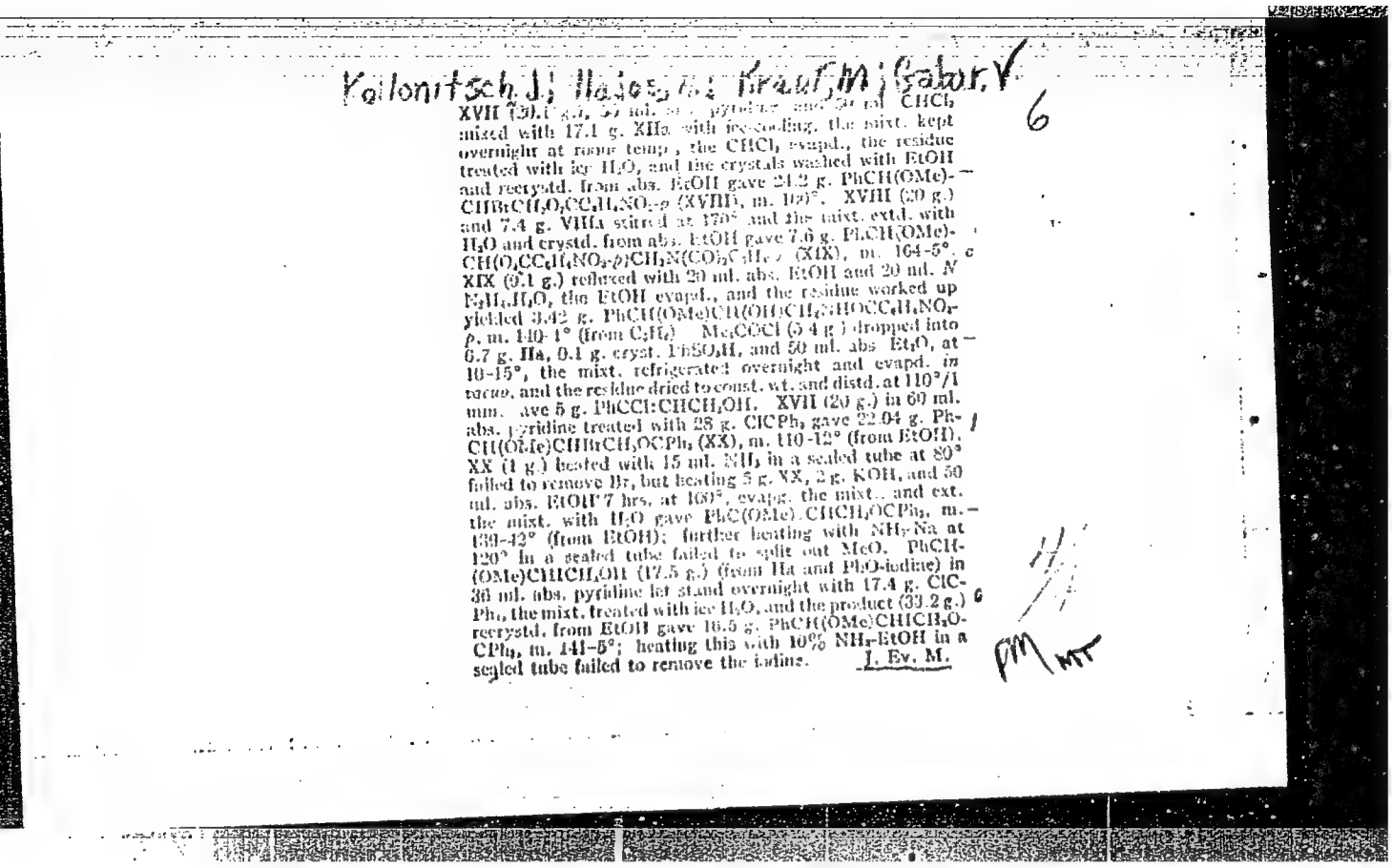
cf. C.A. 50, [illegible] CH:CHCHO (Ia) [illegible] from [illegible] and MeOH-KOH with p-$O_2NC_6H_4CHO$ and [illegible], resp. I and Ia were reduced to p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH$:$CHCH_2OH$ (II) and PhCH:CHCH_2OH (IIa), resp., with [illegible] Al. Bromination of 1.79 g. II with 0.52 ml. dry Br in 10 ml. [illegible] it 2 hrs. at room temp. and evapg. gave [illegible] p-$O_2NC_6H_4CHBrCHBrCH_2OH$ (III); [illegible] in 5 ml. MeOH and 0.076 g. Na in 6 ml. MeOH were heated 3 hrs. at 100° in a sealed tube and the product [illegible] in Et_2O, washed with H_2O, dried, and evapd. [illegible] oily p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH$:$CBrCH_2OH$ (IV). II (6 [illegible]) dissolved in 18 ml. abs. pyridine, 9.12 g. $ClCPh_3$ added with ice-cooling, the mixt. kept overnight at room temp. and poured on ice, and the crystals washed, dried, dissolved in $CHCl_3$, and EtOH added gave 12.3 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH$:$CHCH_2OCPh_3$ (V), m. 172-3°. V (2.11 g.) and [illegible] ml. [illegible] Br in $CHCl_3$ gave 1.5 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CHBrCHBrCH_2OCPh_3$ (VI), m. 183-5° (from $CHCl_3$ and abs. EtOH). VI (1 g.) in 8 ml. dry $CHCl_3$ mixed with 0.186 g. "EtONa" in 1.38 ml. "MeOH" with cooling, the mixt. satd. with CO_2, dild. with $CHCl_3$, and filtered, and the oil crystd. from 10 ml. hot EtOH yielded 0.27 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH$:$CBrCH_2OCPh_3$ (VII). An attempt to remove 1 Br by heating VI with MgO-MeOH in a sealed tube failed. II (12 g.) in 168 ml. MeOH mixed dropwise with cooling with 3.[illegible] ml. Br and 8.04 g. PbO in 67 ml. MeOH and the mixt. filtered, satd. with H_2S, shaken with Ag_2O, filtered, and evapd. gave 19.09 g. pale brown, oily p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CHBrCH_2OH$ (VIII); this (103.2 g.) heated with 73 g. o-$C_6H_4(CO)_2NK$ (VIIIa) at 100° until it became red and extd. with hot H_2O

Kollonitsch, J.; Hajos, B.; Kraut, M.; Gabor, V. 6

gave 45 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)HC(OH)CH_2N(C_2H_5)_2$-$C_2H_4$-$o$(IX). $ClCPh_3$ and IX failed to react. VIII (13.55 g.) in 20 ml. abs. pyridine added to 13.5 g. $ClCPh_3$ and the mixt. poured after 12 hrs. into ice H_2O gave 8.3 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CHBrCH_2OCPh_3$ (X), m. 138-40° (from EtOH). X did not react with VIIIa. Heating X with CuCN 1 hr. at 150-60° then 4 hrs. at 190-200° did not give a nitrile. X (1.1 g.) heated with 80 ml. 8% NH_3-EtOH and 0.03 g. KI in a sealed tube 30 hrs. at 170° and the dark residue evapd. and crystd. from EtOH gave p-$O_2NC_6H_4C(OMe):CHCH_2OCPh_3$ (XI), m. 166-8°; th. not other structure was identified by bromination. An attempt to cleave Br from X by heating with alc. NH_3-Cu or with liquid NH_3-Cu in a sealed tube failed. IX (33.5 g.) in 320 ml. hot abs. EtOH heated 2 hrs. with 20 g. $N_2H_4.H_2O$ in 200 ml. abs. EtOH on a steam bath, the ppted. phthalylhydrazide (14 g.) filtered off, the filtrate evapd., and the residue dried *in vacuo*, extd. with N HCl, the ext. shaken with $CHCl_3$, then made alk. with NaOH, again extd. with $CHCl_3$, and evapd. and the residue dried gave 16.5 g. pale pink, cryst. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CH(OH)CH_2NH_2$ (XII), m. 116-17°; N-Ac deriv., m. 167-70° (from H_2O). XII on oxidation with HIO_4 gave p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CH_2CHO$, oil, turning red on exposure to air; p-nitrophenylhydrazone, m. 168-70°. XII (0.35 g.) heated 90 min. with 2.5 ml. $CHCl_2CO_2Me$ on a steam bath, the mixt. evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue crystd. from petr. ether gave 0.46 g. p-$O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CH(OH)CH_2NHCOCHCl_2$, m. 111-12° (from AcOEt). XII (2 g.) refluxed 1 hr. with 10 ml. 56% HBr, the mixt. evapd. *in vacuo*, the residue heated 1 hr. in an N atm., extd. with $CHCl_3$ and AcOEt, made alk. with NaOH, and agai

Kollonitsch, J.; Hajós, A.; Kraut, M.; Gábor, V.

shaken with $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4COCl$ (XIIa) in 100 ml. Et_2O with ice-cooling gave 1.47 g. $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2NHCOC_6H_4NO_2\text{-}p$ (XIII), m. [illegible] (from [illegible] EtOH). Powd. XIII (0.[illegible] g.) and 0.27 g. HIO_4 in 1 ml. H_2O shaking 2 days at room temp. gave cryst. 0.09 g. $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CHO$, m. 105-7°; 0.1[illegible] g. $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CONHCH_2CHO$, m. 125-7°, was extd. from the mother liquor with AcOEt. [illegible] Nitrophenyl-2-(p-nitrobenzamido)-1,3-dihydro[illegible] was not cleaved by HIO_4. The aq. mother liquor from XIII extd. with AcOEt and the ext. dried and [illegible] gave 1.6 g. $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2NH_2$ (XIV), which [illegible] heated 2 hrs. with 2 ml. $CHCl_2CO_2Me$ on a water bath, 20 ml. AcOEt added, the mixt. [illegible] to 5 ml. in vacuo, gave $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH(OH)CH(OH)CH_2NHCOCHCl_2$, m. 103-5°. VIII ([illegible] g.) in 10 ml. abs. pyridine kept 12 hrs. with 3.5 g. XIIa [illegible] ml. $CHCl_3$, the mixt. [illegible] in vacuo, and the residue washed several times with [illegible] H_2O gave 0.15 g. $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CHBrCH_2NHCOC_6H_4NO_2\text{-}p$ (XV), m. 121-[illegible]° (from [illegible]). XV [illegible] 100 min. at 150° with 2.6 g. VIIIa, the mixt. [illegible] free of Br, dried, and extd. with hot EtOH gave [illegible] $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CH(O_2CC_6H_4NO_2\text{-}p)$[illegible] (XVI), m. 15[illegible]-60°. XVI (1 g.), 8 ml. AcOH, and 10 ml. 6N HCl refluxed 8 hrs. at 120°, the soln. evapd. at 60° in vacuo, 10 ml. H_2O added to the residue, the mixt. filtered, the filtrate extd. twice with $CHCl_3$, made alk. and again extd. and the basic ext. with $CHCl_3$ evapd. gave 0.04 g. XII. Yellow PbO (2.4 g.) in 20 ml. MeOH, 1.04 ml. Br, and 3.54 g. I gave oily $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH(OMe)CHBrCHO$, which crystd. after a few weeks to $p\text{-}O_2NC_6H_4CH{:}CBrCHO$, m. 130-5°; this with VIIIa gave a black viscous material. Similarly 36 g. PbO in 200 ml. MeOH, 1[illegible]3 ml. Br, and 40 g. [illegible] gave



Vollonitsch, J.; Hajos, A.; Krauf, M.; Gabor, V.

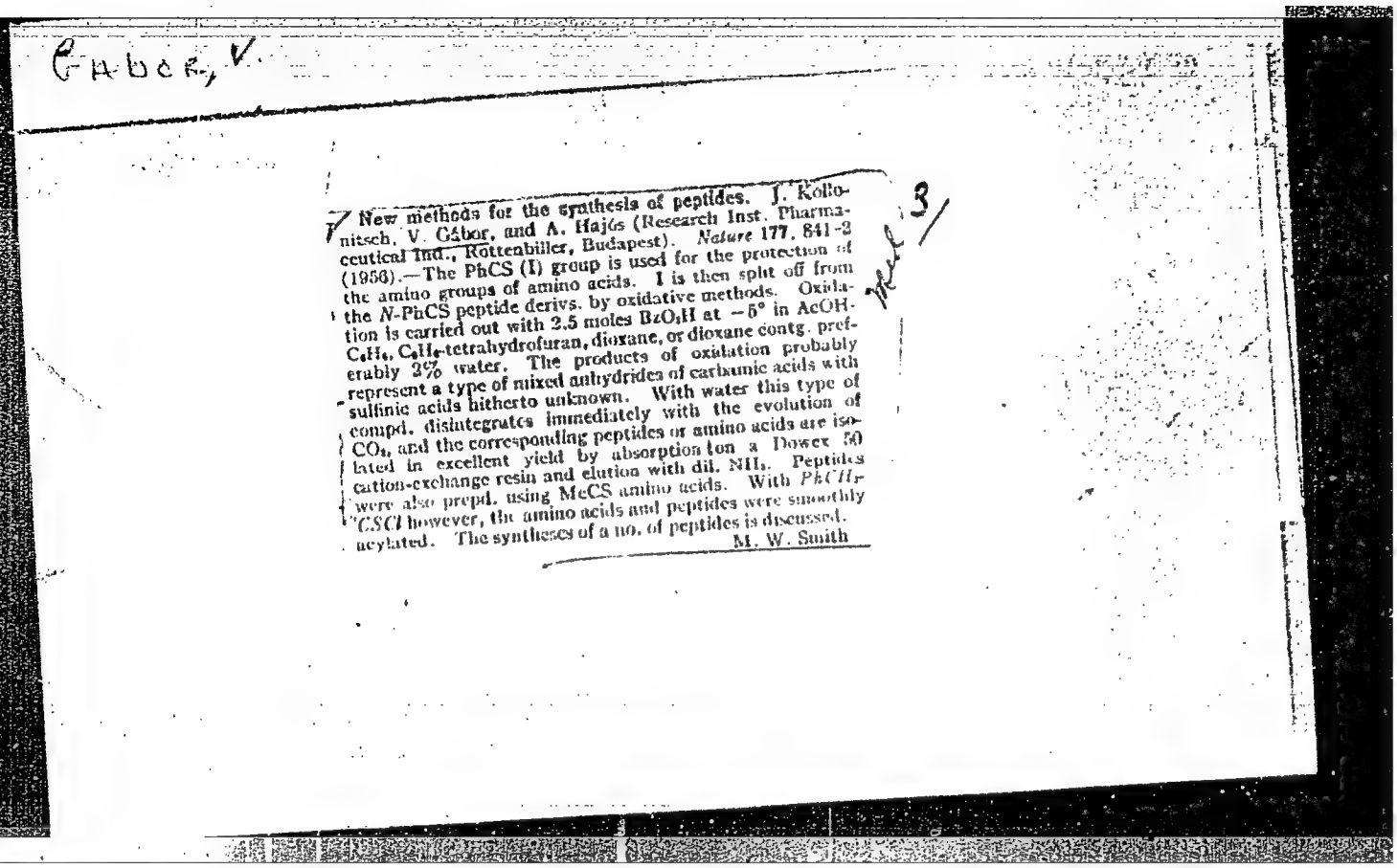
6

XVII 19.1 g., 50 ml. abs. pyridine and 50 ml. $CHCl_3$ mixed with 17.1 g. XIIa with ice-cooling, the mixt. kept overnight at room temp., the $CHCl_3$ evapd., the residue treated with ice H_2O, and the crystals washed with EtOH and recrystd. from abs. EtOH gave 24.2 g. $PhCH(OMe)$-$CHBrCH_2OC_6H_4NO_2$-p (XVIII), m. 102°. XVIII (20 g.) and 7.4 g. VIIIa stirred at 170° and the mixt. extd. with H_2O and crystd. from abs. EtOH gave 7.6 g. $PhCH(OMe)$-$CH(O_2CC_6H_4NO_2$-p$)CH_2N(CO)_2C_6H_4$ (XIX), m. 164-5°. XIX (9.1 g.) refluxed with 20 ml. abs. EtOH and 20 ml. $N_2H_4.H_2O$, the EtOH evapd., and the residue worked up yielded 3.42 g. $PhCH(OMe)CH(OH)CH_2NHOCC_6H_4NO_2$-p, m. 140-1° (from C_6H_6). Me_3COCl (5.4 g.) dropped into 6.7 g. IIa, 0.1 g. cryst. $PhSO_3H$, and 50 ml. abs. Et_2O, at 10-15°, the mixt. refrigerated overnight and evapd. *in vacuo*, and the residue dried to const. wt. and distd. at 110°/1 mm. gave 5 g. $PhCCl:CHCH_2OH$. XVII (20 g.) in 60 ml. abs. pyridine treated with 28 g. $ClCPh_3$ gave 22.04 g. $PhCH(OMe)CHBrCH_2OCPh_3$ (XX), m. 110-12° (from EtOH). XX (1 g.) heated with 15 ml. NH_3 in a sealed tube at 80° failed to remove Br, but heating 5 g. XX, 2 g. KOH, and 50 ml. abs. EtOH 7 hrs. at 160°, evapg. the mixt., and ext. the mixt. with H_2O gave $PhC(OMe).CHCH_2OCPh_3$, m. 139-42° (from EtOH); further heating with NH_3-Na at 120° in a sealed tube failed to split out MeO. $PhCH$-$(OMe)CHICH_2OH$ (17.5 g.) (from IIa and PhO-iodine) in 30 ml. abs. pyridine let stand overnight with 17.4 g. $ClCPh_3$, the mixt. treated with ice H_2O, and the product (39.2 g.) recrystd. from EtOH gave 16.5 g. $PhCH(OMe)CHICH_2O$-CPh_3, m. 141-5°; heating this with 10% NH_3-EtOH in a sealed tube failed to remove the iodine. J. Ev. M.

GABOR, V.; KOLLONITSCH, J.; HAJOS, A

Investigations in the field of chloramphenicol. IV. A new synthesis of chloramphenicol. In German. p. 239. ACTA CHEMICA. (Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia) Budapest. Vol. 10, no. 1/3, 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 12, December 1956.



Gabor, V.

Ref 3

New methods for the synthesis of peptides. J. Kollonitsch, V. Gábor, and A. Hajós (Research Inst. Pharmaceutical Ind., Rottenbiller, Budapest). *Nature* 177, 841–2 (1956).—The PhCS (I) group is used for the protection of the amino groups of amino acids. I is then split off from the *N*-PhCS peptide derivs. by oxidative methods. Oxidation is carried out with 2.5 moles BzO_2H at −5° in AcOH-C_6H_6, C_4H_8-tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, or dioxane contg. preferably 2% water. The products of oxidation probably represent a type of mixed anhydrides of carbamic acids with sulfinic acids hitherto unknown. With water this type of compd. disintegrates immediately with the evolution of CO_2 and the corresponding peptides or amino acids are isolated in excellent yield by absorption on a Dowex 50 cation-exchange resin and elution with dil. NH_3. Peptides were also prepd. using MeCS amino acids. With *PhCHr'CSCl* however, the amino acids and peptides were smoothly acylated. The syntheses of a no. of peptides is discussed.

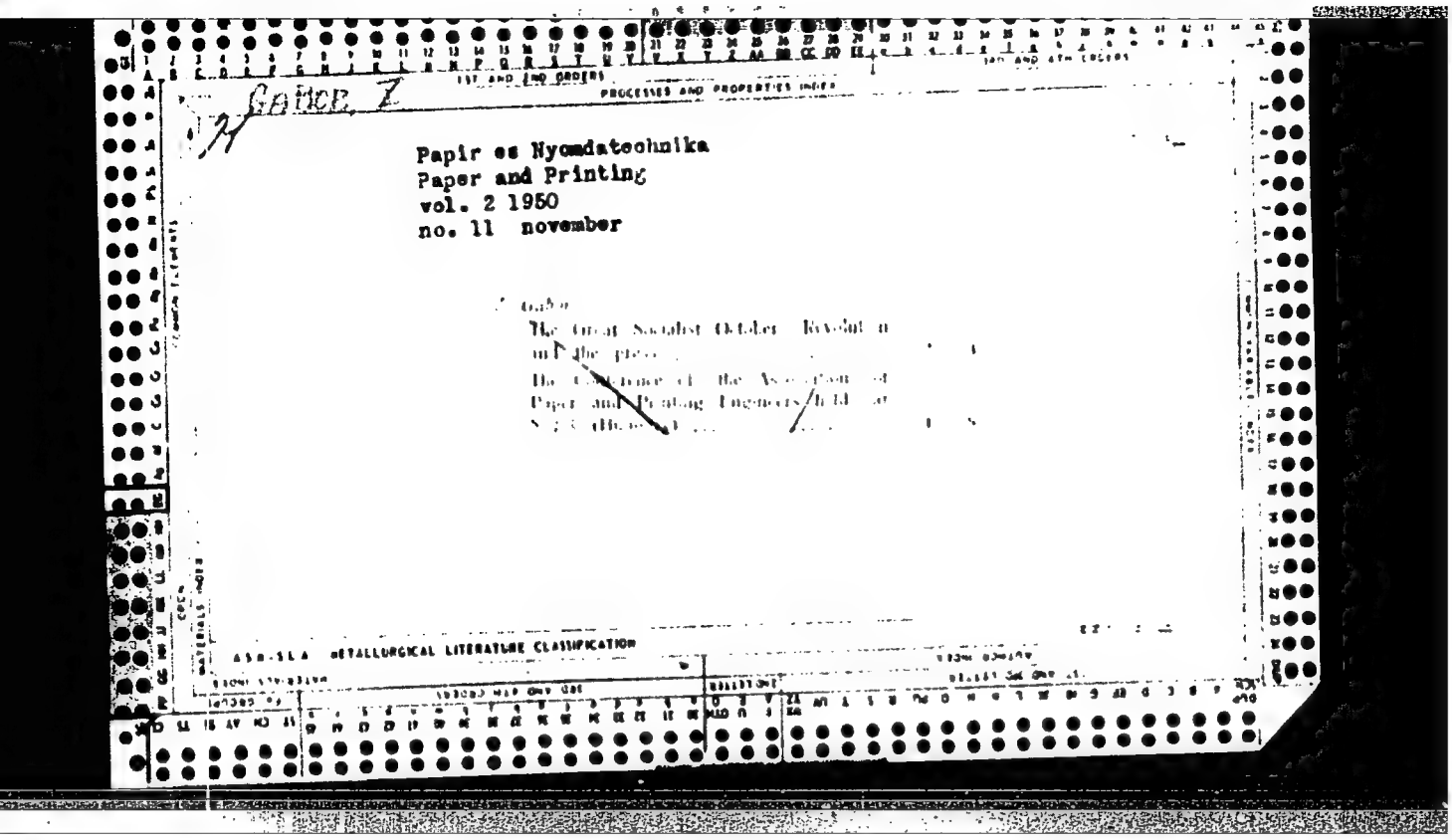
M. W. Smith

GÁBOR, V.

Chloramphenicol. XV. New synthesis of chloramphenicol. V. Gábor, J. Kollonitsch and A. Hajós (*Acta chim. hung.*, 1950, **10**, 239—244).—*trans*-Cinnamic alcohol methyl ether is treated in methanol with PbO_2 and Br to give *erythro*-2-bromo-1 : 3-dimethoxy-1-phenylpropane. Ammonolysis gives *threo*-2-amino-1 : 3-dimethoxy-1-phenylpropane, whose structure is confirmed by its identity with the product obtained by methylating the corresponding dihydroxy compound. Acetylation, nitration and deacetylation give the *p*-nitro derivative, which can be resolved into optical isomers with dibenzoyltartaric acid. Demethylation of the base with HBr gives *threo*-2-amino-1 : 3-dihydroxy-1-*p*-nitrophenylpropane which can be dichloroacetylated with Et 1 : 1-dichloro- or 1 . 1 : 3 . 3-tetrachloro-acetoacetate to give chloramphenicol.

A. B. DENSHAM.

3/



Papir es Nyomdatechnika
Paper and Printing
vol. 2 1950
no. 11 november

B

HUNGARY/Theoretical Physics - Relativity. Unified Field Theory.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17014

Author : Gabor, Zoltan
Inst : -
Title : Contribution to a Study of the Metric of Space in the Theory of Relativity

Orig Pub : Kolozsvari egyet. kozl. Termeszettud. sor., 1957, 2, No 1-2, 59-67

Abstract : The author investigates weak interaction of two gravitating masses in the absence of external gravitational fields. An expression is obtained for the displacement of the perihelion of mercury, which agrees with the ordinary expression. It is stated that the gravitational field consists of a field of the electric type and a field of magnetic type, and the identification of the gravitational field of the magnetic type with the intrinsic magnetic field of celestial bodies being considered

Card 1/2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 8, 1959, 17014

lacking of any foundation, in the author's opinion. It is concluded from this that Blackett (Blackett, P.M.S., Nautre, 1947, 159, 658) did not discover the origin of stellar magnetism, but the gravitational moment of celestial bodies. It is shown that the mass of a material point in a weak gravitational field depends not only on its velocity, but also on the gravitational potential. -- A.Ya. Terkin

L 47522-66
ACC NR: AT6035000 SOURCE CODE: HU/2502/66/047/002/0129/0136

AUTHOR: Schulek, E.--Shulek, E. (deceased), Barcza, Lajos--Bartsa, L. (Doctor), Gabor-Feher, Magda--Gabor-Fekher, M. and Ladanyi, Laszlo--Lodani, L., of the Department for Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry at L. Eotvos University in Budapest.

"Reaction of Disulfur Dichloride and Sulfur Dichloride with Cyanide; Their Determination through Thiocyanate"

Budapest, Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Vol 47, No 2, 1966, pp 129-136.

Abstract: [English article] In the reaction of disulfur dichloride with cyanide, thiocyanogen forms first. The product then oxidizes the excess cyanide to paracyanogen by transforming into thiocyanate. The reaction of sulfur dichloride proceeds in a similar manner. The findings were utilized in the development of an analytical technique for the determination of disulfur dichloride and sulfur dichloride by determining the amount of thiocyanate formed. This latter determination is accomplished by iodometry.

Orig. art. has: 10 formulas and 2 tables. [JPRS: 36,002]

TOPIC TAGS: cyanide, chloride, sulfur compound, thiocyanate, quantitative analysis

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: 08 Dec 64 / OTH REF: 007 / SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

GABORCIK, Stefan; Seed Growing Station (Slachtitelska Stanica) Levocske Luky.

"Investigation of Some Physiological Relations in Grass Grown for Seed."

Bratislava, Biologia, Vol 21, No 7, 1966, pp 493 - 502

Abstract: Mechanical properties of seed grasses grown at the station at Levocske Luky were investigated. The following grasses were studied: Phleum pratense, Festuca rubra, Festuca pratensis, Arrhenatherum elatius, Trisetum flavescens, Poa pratensis, Poa palustris, Alopecurus pratensis, Agrostis stolonifera, and Lolium perenne. The yield of leaves, the relationship between leaves, and stems, and the chlorophyll content of the grasses are discussed. Dry matter consists mainly of dried grass leaves. 1 Figure, 6 Tables, 1 Western, 5 Czech references. (Manuscript received 14 Dec 65).
1/1

GABOR[illegible]U, G., Ing.; [illegible], [illegible], Ing.; [illegible], [illegible].

Study on the influence of the geometry of the armored elements on dry material crushing in ball mills. Rev constr si mat constr 16 no.3:126-135 Mr'64

GABORI, T.

Hog breeders should prepare plans for coupling. p. 21. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 5, Mar. 1956 Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

GABORICH, R.D., prof. (Kiyev)

"Sanitary protection of air against the waste of enterprises of ferrous metallurgy" by D.N.Kaliuzhnyi. Reviewed by R.D. Gabovich. Vrach delo no.7:152-153 Jl'63. (MIRA 16:10)
(AIR--POLLUTION) (INDUSTRIAL WASTES)
(KALIUZHNYI.D.N.)

Gaborik, J.

Influence of cobalt chloride on peripheral blood of dogs. M. Niká and J. Gáborik (Komenského Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Bratislav. Lekárske Listy* 35, II, 581-97(1955).—Dogs fed with daily doses of 2 mg. and 4 mg. $CoCl_2$ per kg. of body wt. for 8 weeks showed gradual increase in the values of the red blood component, reaching max. towards the end. On the 20th day a significant reticulosis (I) occurred (av. increase of 806%) which was followed by an increase of the erythrocyte count (II) by 23.5% on the av. On simultaneous administration of Fe the amt. of hemoglobin (III) increased also (by 13.8%). The amt. of circulating blood increased by 16.6 ml./kg. of wt. The hematocrit value of erythrocytes increased by 5.6 points, the viscosity of blood rose from 4.3 to 5.6. Slight microcytosis and a tendency towards hypochromia was observed in these dogs. In a group receiving 2 mg. $CoCl_2$/kg. intravenously the increase of I and II was less significant (by 100% and 13.4%, resp.) but a significant rise was observed in the amt. of III (by 25%) and the erythrocytes showed tendency towards hyperchromia. Intravenous application of $CoCl_2$ produced unfavorable symptoms: increase of the pulse rate, acceleration and deepening of respiration, nausea, vomiting and sometimes collapse. Neither peroral nor intravenous administration of $CoCl_2$ effected any changes in the no. and the differential count of leucocytes, nor in the body wt. of the animals. Another group receiving 10–20 γ vitamin B_{12}/kg. subcutaneously for 2 weeks did not reveal any significant changes in the compn. of peripheral blood. Peroral administration of daily doses of 2 mg. $CoCl_2$/kg. was found suitable for exptl. production of polyglobulism in dogs caused by neoformation of erythrocytes (IV). Intravenous application is not recommended for its smaller effect on IV and because of the untoward effects and the danger of toxicity. L. J. Urbánek

(1)

GABORIK, J.

Regeneration of erythrocytes under the influence of cobalt salts. M. Nikš and J. Gáborik (Komenský Univ., Bratislava, Czech.). *Bratislav. Lekárske Listy* 35, 203-15 (1956).—In dogs that had been given per os 3 mg. $CoCl_2$/kg. a day for several weeks prior to acute bleeding, the erythrocytes recovered the initial values by 10-14 days earlier than in control animals. Histopathol. examn. revealed that long-term administration of Co did not cause any changes in the liver, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, lungs, myocardia, or bone marrow. Oral application of 100 mg. $CoCl_2$ daily to anemic patients was partly successful; however, the mechanism of the effect has not yet been elucidated and requires further exptl. work.

L. J. Urbánek

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Higher Nervous Activity. Behavior. T

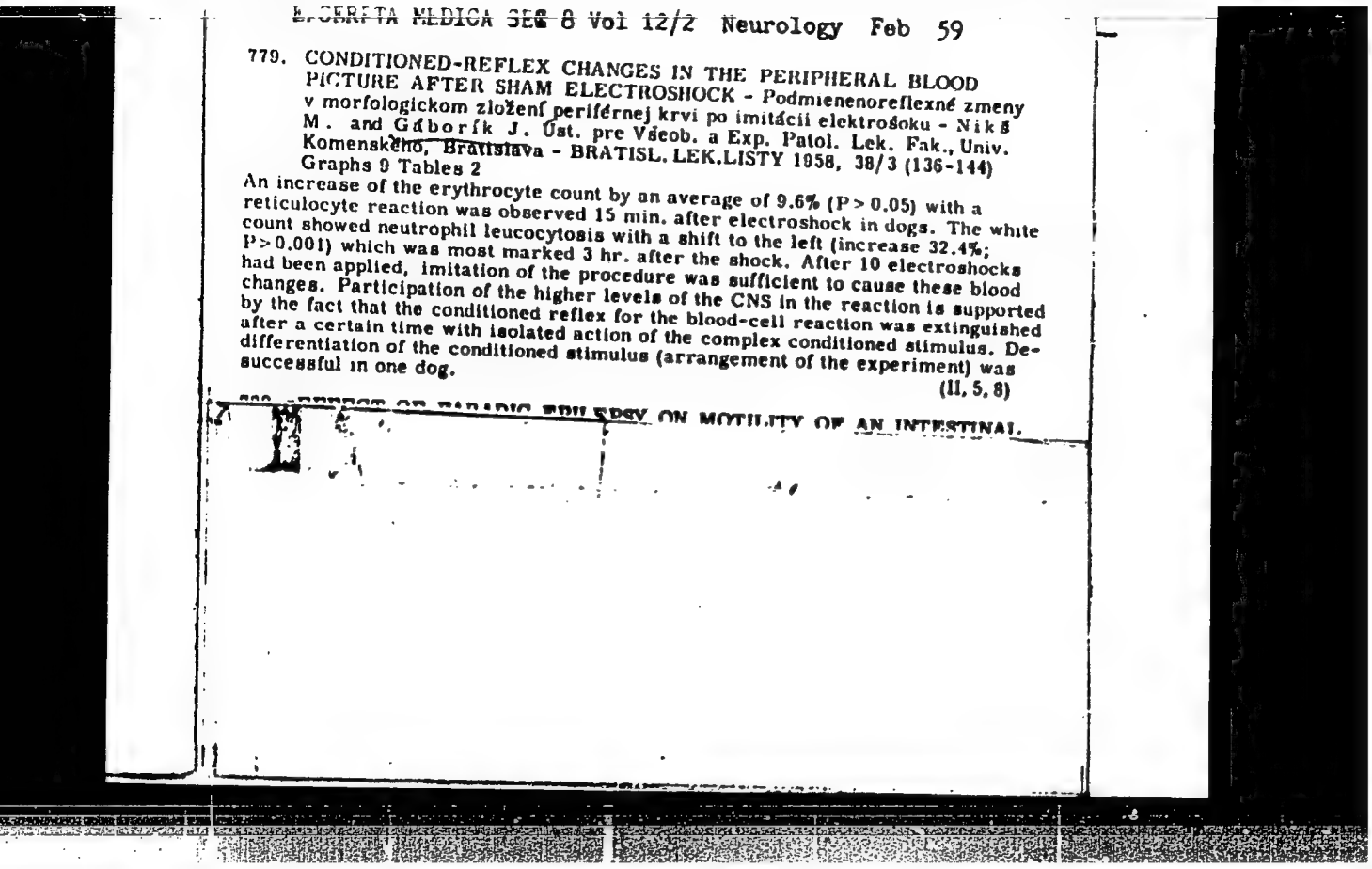
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 27039

Author : Niks, M., Cagan, S., Gaborik, J.
Inst : -
Title : Conditioned-Reflex Changes to ECG Experimental Animals.

Orig Pub : Bratisl. lekar listy, 1957, 2, No 12, 714-719

Abstract : After 5 combinations of conditioned stimulus with electroshock in 3 of 4 dogs, change of cardiac rate was observed, and on ECG - changes of PQ interval, T-wave, ST-segment in action of conditioned signal. The obtained data proves the presence of central regulation of cardiac activity.

Card 1/1



ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ LÉKAŘSKÁ SEC 8 Vol 12/2 Neurology Feb 59

779. CONDITIONED-REFLEX CHANGES IN THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD PICTURE AFTER SHAM ELECTROSHOCK - Podmienenoreflexné zmeny v morfologickom zložení periférnej krvi po imitácii elektrošoku - Niká M. and Gáborík J. Ust. pre Všeob. a Exp. Patol. Lek. Fak., Univ. Komenského, Bratislava - BRATISL. LEK.LISTY 1958, 38/3 (136-144) Graphs 9 Tables 2

An increase of the erythrocyte count by an average of 9.6% ($P > 0.05$) with a reticulocyte reaction was observed 15 min. after electroshock in dogs. The white count showed neutrophil leucocytosis with a shift to the left (increase 32.4%; $P > 0.001$) which was most marked 3 hr. after the shock. After 10 electroshocks had been applied, imitation of the procedure was sufficient to cause these blood changes. Participation of the higher levels of the CNS in the reaction is supported by the fact that the conditioned reflex for the blood-cell reaction was extinguished after a certain time with isolated action of the complex conditioned stimulus. Differentiation of the conditioned stimulus (arrangement of the experiment) was successful in one dog.

(II, 5, 8)

780. EFFECT OF PARADIC EPILEPSY ON MOTILITY OF AN INTESTINAL

GABORIK J.

Country	:	Czechoslovakia T
Category	:	Human and Animal Physiology, Blood
Abs. Jour.	:	Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7899
Author	:	Nikš,M.; Gáborík,J.
Institut.	:	--
Title	:	The Dynamics of the Changes in the Morphological Composition of the Peripheral Blood of Dogs Following Electroshock.
Orig Pub.	:	Bratisl. lekár. listy, 1958, 4, No. 1, 11--21
Abstract	:	As early as 15 minutes after dogs were subjected to electroshock, the erythrocyte count increased by 9.6%. A reticulocyte reaction was noted, as well as neutrophilic leukocytosis with a band-cell shift. The rise in the leukocyte count occurred in two phases--at the 15th minute (by 17.7%) and at the 180th minute (by 32.4%). In splenectomized dogs following electroshock, neutrophilic leukocytosis with a band-cell shift was observed, reaching a maximum at three hours. These changes are explained by the redistribution and regenera-

Country : Czechoslovakia
Category= : Human and Animal Physiology, Blood T

Abs. Jour. : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 2, 1959, No. 7899

Author :
Institut. :
Title :

Orig. Pub. :

Abstract : tion of the formed elements of the blood.

Card: 2/2

NIKS, Milan; STEFANOVIC, Jan; CAGAN, Stanislav; GABORIK, Jozef; HULIN, Ivan

At attempt to influence certain biological properties of blood cells and blood serum by electric shock. Biologia 15 no.6:438-444 '60.
(EEAI 9:10)

1. Katedra experimentalnej patologie a farmakologie Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity Komenskeho, Bratislava.
(ELECTRIC SHOCK)
(BLOOD)
(SERUM)
(PHAGOCYTES)

NIKS, Milan; GABORIK, Josef; HULIN, Ivan

Leucocytosis after intake of food. Biologia 15 no.7:516-524 '60.
(EEAI 10:2)

1. Katedra experimentalnej patologie a farmakologie Lekarskej fakulty University Komenskeho, Bratislava.
(LEUCOCYTOSIS) (FOOD)

GABORJAN, T.

Production and use of reinforced- concrete railroad ties in Hungary. p. 441.
Vol 5, no. 12, Dec. 1955. KOZLEKEDESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary.

So: Eastern European Accession. Vol 5, no. 4, April 1956

L 01194-66 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5025813 HU/0005/65/071/006/0248/0251

AUTHOR: Schulek, Elemer; Barcza, Lajos; Ladanyi, Laszlo; Gaborne Feher, Magda 17 B

TITLE: Data on the analytical control of technical-grade thionyl chloride

SOURCE: Magyar kemiai folyoirat, v. 71, no. 6, 1965, 248-251

TOPIC TAGS: analytic chemistry, thionyl chloride, sulfur compound, chloride

ABSTRACT: Thionyl chloride, sulfuryl chloride, and disulfur dichloride were determined in technical-grade thionyl chloride by hydrolyzing the ingredients in an alkaline medium in the presence of cyanide ions to sulfites, sulfates, and thiocyanate, respectively, followed by the analytical determination of the products according to standard techniques. The procedures involved in the determination were described and numerical results were presented to illustrate the accuracy of the method. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem Szervetlen- es Analitikai-Kemiai Tanszeke, Budapest (Department of Inorganic and Analytical Chemistry, Eotvos Lorand Scientific University)

SUBMITTED: 01Dec64	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: IC, GC
NR REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 006	JPRS

Card 1/1 KC

GABOS, B.

Purification of industrial sugar solutions by ion exchange carried out on the ammonium cycle. S. Vajna and [Mrs.] B. Gabos (*Cukoripari Kutatóintézet Közleményei* [Suppl. to *Cukoripar*], 1954, 1, 38—50).—Pilot plant tests were made of molasses purification using a cation-exchanger NH_4^+ and an anion-exchanger OH^-. The NH_3 in the purified liquor is removed by boiling; the purity is raised from 60 to 80. Residual impurities: betaine, amino-acids, and Ca are removed by further treatment with an acid cation-exchanger and a weak anion-exchanger and the purity reaches 98. The regeneration of the ammonium cycle exchangers is described. Analytical data are given in tables and graphs, costs are considered and the literature is surveyed. (100 references, 143 patents.)

SUG. IND. ABSTR. (E. M. J.).

(Gabos, B.

98. **Batch process for the purification of beet juice.** S. Vajna, B. Gabos. *Cukoripari Kutatóintézet Közleményei.* Vol. 2, 1955, No. 2, pp. 80—83, 1 fig., 2 tabs.

Based on experimental findings it was established that not only the *p*H range between 10.8 and 11 was suitable for the preclarification process but a *p*H optimum existed for this procedure about 1 to 1.5 *p*H below the above stated values. In order to secure filtration calcium carbonate mud prepared separately was added simultaneously to the juice during the coagulation of the colloids. The quantity of this mud was generally less than that currently produced during the primary carbonation of juices. The carbonation juice thus obtained was heated to boiling temperature in order to aggregate the well coagulated colloids. The calcium carbonate employed was produced either by processing the regenerating solutions obtained during the ion exchange procedure carried out in ammonia cycle or by the common carbonation of the thin juice. The speed of filtration with these clarified juices was 2 to 3 times greater than those encountered during industrial operations currently employed. The composition of these juices was found to be identical with that of the Silin juices.

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AUTHOR : Vajna, J.; Gabos, D.
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TITLE : Purification of Molasses by Zeolites** in an Ammonia Cycle
ORIG. PUB. : Cukoripari kutatoint. Kozl., 1958, 3, No 1, 56-64
ABSTRACT : No abstract

*Sucrose
**[Ion exchangers]

CARD: 1/1

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MELYEPITESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE
Budapest

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